

HISTORY PAPER 1311/1 – 1999
MARKING SCHEME

1. The clan (1 mk)
2. (i) Some maasai sections e.g. the Kwavi became agriculture/ farmers
(ii) Some Maasai became traders
(Any 2 points, 1 mrk) (2 mks)
3. (i) Mediating between God and the people/ acting as a priest
(ii) Offering sacrifices to God on behalf of the people
(iii) Blessing people before they undertook special activities such as going to War/raids
(Any 2 points, 1 mrk) (2 mks)
4. (i) Possession of iron and iron working skills
(ii) Settlement in areas with suitable climate
(iii) Existence of ingenious crops
(iv) Fertile soils (Any 2 points, 1 mrk) (2 mks)
5. (i) Abagusii
(ii) Abakuria
(iii) Abaluyia/ any Abaluyia speaking group (2 mks)
(Any 2 points. 1 mark) (2 mks)
6. (i) Some Portuguese words were added to Kiswahili
(ii) Portuguese architecture was introduced at the coast
(iii) The Portuguese introduced crops such as maize and cassava/ new farming Methods
(iv) The Portuguese built Fort Jesus and Vasco Da Gama Pillar which have become historic sites
(v) Links between coastal settlement and India were strengthened
(Any 2 points, 1 mrk) (2 mks)
7. (i) The British tax payers were not ready to sustain the administration of the colony because it was expensive
(ii) The company officials were familiar with the region- based on their trading experience in the area.
(iii) The British tax payers did not see the economic benefits of the colony
(iv) Inadequate personnel
(Any 2 points, 1 mrk) (2 mks)
8. (i) Nabongo Mumia was made a paramount Chief of the region
(ii) The Wanga Kingdom was strengthened using the military support from the British
(iii) The wanga rulers princes were used to administer the surrounding communities
(iv) The Wanga Kingdom expanded
(Any 2 points, 1 mark) (2 mks)

9. (i) To link Uganda with the coast
(ii) To provide quick, safe and convenient means of transport for government administrators/ troops
(iii) Open up Kenya for economic development/ to stop slave trade/ promote lifetime trade ½ (Any 2 points, 1 mrk) (2 mks)
10. (i) The executive council/ advisory council
(ii) The legislative council
(iii) The church
(Any 1 point, 1 mrk) (1 mrk)
11. (i) They were ethnic (tribal based/ oriented/ urban based)
(ii) They were non- militant
(iii) They were led by educated Africans chiefs
(iv) They were formed in response to socio- economic and land problems of various ethnic groups
(Any 2 points, 1 mrk) (2 mks)
12. (i) To provide security
(ii) To promote unity and a sense of belonging among members
(iii) To cater for the basic needs of the members
(Any 1 point, 1 mrk) (1 mrk)
13. (i) The constitution led to increased number of elected Africans in the legislative council (from 8 to 14)
(ii) It led to the introduction of multi- racial representation in the legislative Council
(iii) It led to the increase of the number of African Ministers to two
(Any 1 point, 1 mrk) (1 mrk)
14. (i) A civil dispute is between individuals, while a criminal dispute is one in which the law of the land has been broken by individuals.
(Any 1 point, 1 mrk) (1 mrk)
15. (i) Recurrent expenditure
(ii) Capital expenditure/ development expenditure
(iii) Serving expenditure
(Any 2 points) (2 mks)
16. (i) They offer security/ protection to prisoners
(ii) They supervise prisoners/ execute court orders
(iii) They train prisoners in special skills/ rehabilitate
(iv) They maintain law and order among prisoners
(Any 2 points, 1 mrk) (2 mks)

SECTION B

17. (a) (i) Invasion of the settlement by the incoming Cushites
(ii) Internal conflicts/ feuds
(iii) Population increase
(iv) Outbreak of diseases/ epidemics/ natural calamities
(v) Search for more land for settlement and pasture
(Any 3 points, 1 mark) (3 marks)
- (b) (i) The Mijikenda were organized into between 416 clans with many sub-clans
(ii) Each man lived in protected villages known as Kaya
(iii) Young men became members of age-sets after going through circumcision
(iv) Senior age-set members made up the government council, Kambi
(v) The council was responsible for the administration of a clan
(vi) Council meetings were chaired by headmen
(vii) The junior age-set members made up the warrior group which was charged with defending the community
(Any 6 points, 1 mark) (6 marks)
- (ii) (i) The Mijikenda believed in the existence of one supreme God whom they called Mulungu
(ii) Prayers were made directly to Mulungu
(iii) They offered sacrifices to appease Mulungu
(iv) Priest presided over religious ceremonies and rituals
(v) Other people such as the medicinemen, diviners played an important role among the Mijikenda
(vi) In the city states were generally divided into two sections, one Muslim and the other African
(vii) The city states were ruled by imams/ Sultans/ Sheikhs
(viii) The city states were independent political entities
(ix) Towns minted and used their own coins/ money
(x) People wore woven and silk clothes
(Any 5 points, 1 mark) (5 marks)
18. a) (i) Kiswahili was used as the main medium of communication in the coastal towns.
(ii) Islam was the main religion practiced in the towns.
(iii) Islamic law/Sharia was used in administration.
(iv) Houses were constructed using Arabic architecture.
(v) Trade was the main economic activity in the towns.
(vi) In the city states were generally divided into two sections, one Muslim and other African.
(vii) The city states were ruled by Imams/Sultans/sheikhs.
(viii) The city states were independent political entities.

- (ix) Towns minted and used their own coins/money.
- (x) People wore woven and silk clothes.

- (b) (i) Disruption of trade by the Portuguese resulted in loss of revenue
- (ii) Constant warfare and conflicts between the Portuguese and the coastal towns led to the total destruction of some coastal settlements
- (iii) Invasion of coastal settlement by the Zimba led to the disruption of economic activities of the coastal settlement.
- (iv) Increased conflicts between the city states discouraged traders from the interior to bring trade goods to the coast.
- (v) The draught spell hindered farming activities
- (vi) Conflicts between the Mazrui family and the AI Busaidi family over the control of the coastal settlement.
- (vii) Taxes levied on the coastal settlements by the corrupt Portuguese administrators weakened the economic base of the settlements.
- (viii) Rivalry between European Nations for the control of the trade along the East African Coast led to the decline of some coastal towns.

(Any 5 points, 2 mks each (10 mks)

19. (a) (i) Demand for their commodities
- (ii) Availability of trade goods
 - (iii) Unsuitable climatic conditions for farming
 - (iv) Proximity to the coast
 - (v) Existence of entrepreneurs like chief Kivoi
 - (vi) Existence of a well organized local trade

(Any 5 points, 1 mk) (5 mks)

- (b) (i) The raids for slaves by traders led to insecurity and fear making people abandon their economic activities.
- (ii) Able-bodied people were taken away as slaves leaving the weak who could not work effectively.
- (iii) It led to the death of family members denying the family the much needed workforce.
- (iv) Led to loss of skilled labour force e.g. iron smiths
- (v) Methods used in acquiring slaves such as burning of houses led to destruction of the environment and human suffering
- (vi) Slave raids and slave of people led to depopulation/ displacement
- (vii) Promoted interaction between African communities e.g. the Akamba and Agikuyu
- (viii) Led to the spread and use of Kiswahili in the interior of Kenya
- (ix) Led to the spread of Islam and Islamic culture
- (x) Opened up the interior of Kenya for European penetration

(Any 5 points, 2 mks) (10 mks)

20. (a) (i) To provide more educational opportunities for Africans
(ii) To have a say/ control of what was taught in their schools
(iii) To keep away European missionary influence for their schools
(iv) To preserve their cultural heritage / values
(v) To create job opportunities for educated Africans
(vi) To sensitize Africans on the evils of colonialism
(Any 5 points, 1 mk) (5 mks)
- (b) (i) He mobilized the mijikenda into forming a pressure group – the Mijikenda Union
(ii) As a member of the African Elected Members Organization, Ngala Pressured for more constitutional reforms for Africans.
(iii) in 1955 he mobilized people from Mombasa to form the Mombasa African Democratic Union.
(iv) He was instrumental in the Formation of KADU to defend the interest of the minority African groups against possible domination by KANU. He became the president of the party.
(v) Ngala and Mboya led the African delegation which attended the first Lancaster House Conference to discuss the independence constitution
(vi) He supported and called for the release of detained leaders
(vii) In May 1963, KADU under the leadership of Ngala formed the first independence government.
(Any 5 points, 2 mks) (10 mks)

SECTION C

21. (a) (i) arrest the suspected criminal
(ii) Confine the arrested suspect
(iii) Provide protection/ security to the suspected criminal
(iv) Investigate the offence to prepare evidence for prosecution
(v) Take the suspended criminal to court
(vi) Lead the protection/ give evidence
(vii) Hand over the criminal to prison authority
(viii) Realistic the suspect if acquitted
(Any 5 points, 1 mk) (5 mks)
- (b) (i) Inadequate working facilities such as vehicles, radios, stationery to facilitate efficient communication.
(ii) Poor condition of the roads lead to increased/ frequent accidents and congestion on the roads thus putting pressure on the police officers.
(iii) Negative public attitude towards the police makes it difficult for police officers to perform their duties freely.
(vi) Corrupt practices with the police make the policemen/ policewomen, unwilling to operate freely and impartially. This slows down performance
(vii) Interference by influential personalities within societies make the police unwilling to take appropriate actions in some cases/ scare the police from taking action.

(viii) Easy access to dangerous arms by the wrong members of the society
Cause anxiety, fear and insecurity to the police.

(ix) The indiscipline / impatience of Kenyan drivers give the traffic police
hectic time during the performance of their duties.

(Any 5 points, 2 mks) (10 mks)

22. (a) (i) Administrative services are brought closer to the people

(ii) Local resources are utilized effectively e.g. land

(iii) Social amenities are made available e.g. hospitals, piped water

(iv) Means of transport and communication are developed/ improved

(v) Local people are involved in decision making

(vi) Local priorities are identified and implemented

(vii) Ensure equal development in all districts

(viii) Creates employment for local people

(Any 5 points, 1 mk) (5 mks)

(b) (i) He represents the president during national celebrations e.g. Labour Day,
Moi Day, E.T.C during these celebrations the Provincial Commissioner
reads the president's speech to the nation

(ii) He is the president's representative in the province

(iii) He explains and educates the government employees and the people on
government policies.

(iv) He is responsible for the maintenance of law and order where he chairs
the provincial security and intelligence committee and ensures that there
is law and order during public meetings.

(v) He co-ordinates all development activities in the province by chairing
all provincial development committee meetings.

(vi) He supervises and co-ordinates all the administrative functions in the
province being the chief administrator.

(vii) He chairs provincial committee meetings on procurement land control
board, education and non- government organizations.

Any 5 points, 2 mks) (10 mks)

23. (a) (i) Building and maintaining roads within their areas of jurisdiction

(ii) Providing and managing health services e.g. dispensaries and welfare
clinics.

(iii) Building and maintaining the cleanliness of market centers by
organizing rubbish disposal

(iv) Supply water to the residents

(v) Providing education facilities e.g. nursery schools

(vi) Providing entertainment/ recreational facilities such as parks, social
halls.

(vii) Giving trade licences

(viii) Approving building plans

(ix) Provide and maintain residential houses

- (b)
- (i) County councils get grants from the central Government every year for financing their development projects.
 - (ii) They raise money through the sale of trade licences
 - (iii) They raise money through payment of land and houses rates in commercial centres.
 - (iv) They raise money through fines
 - (v) They organize Harambee activities to raise money
 - (vi) They got money on form of donations from well wishers
 - (vii) Money is raised through hiring out council facilities e.g social halls, play grounds e.t.c
 - (viii) They raise money by levying charges on trade good bought for sale in their market/ stalls.
 - (ix) They raise money by charging for approving building plans for commercial premises
 - (x) They raise money from rents paid on residential council houses
 - (xi) They raise money through levying entry fees on public vehicles that use the parking facilities.
 - (xii) They obtain loans for specific development projects
 - (xiii) They raise money by levying charges on commercial sign posts/ Boards
 - (xiv) Loans from World Bank
 - (xv) From taxes from residents

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K.C.S.E HISTORY & GOVERNMENT PAPER 2 1999

SECTION A

1. State two distinct characteristics of Homo Erectus

- (i) Homo erectus had a big brain capacity/ high thinking capacity
- (ii) Homo erectus walked upright/ had an upright posture/ Bipedal
- (iii) Homo erectus had the ability to grasp objects.

(Any 2 points 1 mk) (2 mks)

2. State one main way in which the Agrarian Revolution contributed to the development of urban centres in Europe.

- (i) The enclosure system/ the consolidation of farms forced people to migrate from the rural areas to urban (1 mk)

3. Give one main reason why trade union movements were formed in Europe during the nineteenth century.

- (i) To fight for the welfare of workers/ to enable workers to collectively negotiate for better terms of services with the employers

(1 mk)

4. Identify two scientific discoveries during the nineteenth century which contributed to food preservation

- (i) Discovery of canning
- (ii) Invention of refrigeration
- (iii) Invention of pasteurization

Any 2 points 1 mark) (2 mks)

5. State two inventions during the eighteenth century which improved textile industry in Britain

- (i) The spinning jerry which produced quality threads by Samwel Cromptor
- (ii) The power loom which facilitated the weaving process by Edward Cartri
- (iii) The cotton gin which quickened the removal of seeds from cotton fibre Eli Witney.
- (iv) The water frames by Richard Right
- (v) The flying shuttle by John Kay
- (vi) The cylindrical calico printing machine

Any 2 points 1 mks) (2 mks)

6. Give two ways in which air transport has improved trade between nations

- (i) It has improved speed with which trade goods between nations/ organizations/ individuals are moved.
- (ii) It has improved transportation of urgent documents and messages relating to trade.

7. Distinguish between barter and currency systems of trade

- (i) Barter system of trade involves exchange of goods with other goods where as currency system of trade involves the use of money to purchase commodities. (2 mks)

- 8. (a) State the role played the Tuaregs in the Trans- Saharan Trade**
- (i) They acted as guides to traders across the desert/ they guided traders along the trade routes across the Sahara desert.
 - (ii) Provided security to traders/ acted as guards
 - (iii) Acted as interpreters
 - (iv) They maintained the oasis/ water/ wells
 - (v) Provided food/ accommodation
- (b) Identify two trade routes which connected trading centres in the Western Sudan and North Africa during the Trans- Saharan trade.**
- (i) Fez- Marrakech- Wadan - Walata
 - (ii) From Sijilmosa in Morocco through Tuat, Gao to Timbuktu
 - (iii) From Tunisia through Ghadames and Agades to Hausaland
 - (iv) From Tripoli through Fezzan to Bornu
 - (v) From Cairo through Murzuk – Bilma -Kano
 - (vi) From Sijimasa – Walata- Tagheza- Audaghost
- (Any 2 points 1 mk) 2 mks)
- 9. Give the main aim of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNTCAD)**
- (i) To encourage/ promote trade between the rich/ developed and the developing countries
- (1 mk)
- 10. What two similar roles were played by priests in both Egyptian and Yoruba traditional religions?**
- (i) In both cases priests acted as intermediaries between god and people
 - (ii) They presided over religious functions and activities/ offered sacrifices
 - (iii) They interpreted divine messages and message from the ancestors to the people
 - (iv) They advised the kings/ rulers on administrative matters
 - (v) They controlled the powers of kings
 - (vi) They predicted / for told the future.
- (Any 2 points 1 mk) (2 mks)
- 11. Give the main results of the translation of the bible into different languages during the sixteenth century**
- (i) People were able to identify some of the weakness/ excesses of the popes powers and other religious leaders. This led to criticism against the resulted in the split of the Roman Catholic Church.
- (1 mk)
- 12. Give the main reason why the golden stool was important for the Asante Empire**
- (i) It was the symble of unity within the Asante Empire/ it united the Asante Empire.

13. Show two ways in which the industrial Revolution in Europe promoted European colonization of Africa.

- (i) The European nations wanted colonies as sources of raw materials for their industries.
- (ii) The Europeans wanted markets for their manufactured goods
- (iii) Wealthy industries wanted colonies where they could invest their excess capital.

(Any 2 points, 1 mk) (2 mks)

14. Name one organization which has been formed by the organization of Africa Unity (OAU) members countries to promote economic co-operation among Southern Africa countries

- (i) Preferential Trade Area (PTA) of Eastern and Southern Africa/ COMESA
- (ii) South African Development Co- operation Conference (SADCC)

(Any 1 point, 1 mk) (1 mk)

16. State one problem which faced the League of Nations

- (iii) Inability to settle disputes between members states
- (iv) Lack of military strength with which to implement its objectives
- (v) Lack of adequate funds
- (vi) Nationalist ambitions of member countries/ re- armament
- (vii) Lack of support and commitment by major power e.g U.A.S

SECTION B

1. (a) What things do archaeologists use to reconstruct the activities of people who lives in prehistoric times?

- a) The remains of the weapons that they used
- b) The remains of the tools that they used
- c) The remains of humans bones
- d) The remains of animals found at the prehistoric sites
- e) The remains of plants the lived on
- f) The remains of their dwelling places
- g) The remains of their artwork e.g. rock painting
- h) The remains of traditional craft e.g. pottery
- i) The remains of beads
- j) The remains of cans
- k) The remains of garments
- l) The remains of churred tree trunks/ charcoal and carbonized seeds.

Any 5 points, 1 mk (5 mks)

(b) Explain five ways in which Homo Erectus attempted to improve his way of

- (a) Improved stone tools through the use of Levallois method
- (b) Invented fire which was used for cooking, lighting, warming and protecting against wild animals.

- (c) Made and lived in caves for more permanent settlement and security
- (d) Made clothes out of animal skins by scrapping them clean, using efficient stools.
- (e) Created leisure activities such as artwork
- (f) Developed language for effective communication
- (g) Migrated to warmer areas or regions

(Any 5 points, 2 mks)

(10 mks)

18.(a) **Describe the uses of gold in Ancient Egypt**

- (i) Gold was used to make ornaments/ jewellery
- (ii) It was used in making decorations for houses
- (iii) It was used for making decorations for houses
- (iv) It was used for making utensils especially plates and vases for rich people
- (v) It was used as currency/ money
- (vi) It was used as a trade commodity/ item of trade
- (vii) It was used in royal burial ceremonies/ king buried with gold
- (viii) Abolition of wasteful furrows
- (ix) Discovery of canning & refrigeration made it possible for farmers to produce porewhole in large quantities.

(Any 6 points, 2 mks (12 mks)

(b) **Explain how the discovery of iron in Africa affected people's lives in the Continent**

- (i) It led to the expansion of agriculture since forests and bushes were easily cleared
- (ii) The use of iron led to increased food production and this ensured food security
- (iii) Production of iron weapons lead to increased warfare between communities
- (iv) Iron tools were used as trade goods, between communities leading to expansion of trade.
- (v) Iron was also used to make weapons for defence against enemies
- (vi) Use of iron weapons made some communities leading to conquer neighbouring communities leading to creation of Empire/ kingdom/ fall decline of other.
- (vii) Iron smelting led to the rise of specialized people, the blacksmiths
- (viii) It led to urbanization.

(Any 6 points, 2 mks (12 mks)

19. (a) **What factors favoured the beginning of agriculture during the new stone age?**

- (i) Development of tools –m----- fools & wooden plough
- (ii) Settled life of development of settlements
- (iii) Increase of population leading to high demand of food
- (iv) Hunting and gathering was becoming tiresome
- (v) Change in climate which made natural food scarce

- (vi) Availability of seeds in variety e.g. wheat & barley
(Any 3 points, 1 mk) (3 mks)

(b) **Explain six factors which promoted plantation farming in Europe during the agrarian revolution**

- (i) The Invention of machines for extensive farming e.g seedling horse drawn plough, iron hoe.
(ii) Discovery of fertilizers which led to high yields/ manure
(iii) Discovery of pesticides and fungicides which facilitate control of crops Diseases.
(iv) Improvement in transport especially the railway which facilitate transportation of bulky goods/ farm products and farm workers
(v) High demand for food by rapidly growing urban population.
(vi) Demand for agricultural and industrial raw materials
(vii) Development of new breads of crops as a result of research in agriculture
(viii) The enclosure acts/ system pushed people out of the rural areas and created room for plantation agriculture.

20. (a) **Why were Christian missionary societies established in Europe?**

- (i) To spread Christianity in other parts of the world
(ii) To help the slave trade and slavery
(iii) To support Christian missionaries who were sent to other parts of the world
(iv) To co-ordinate the activities of Christian missionaries in other parts of the world
(v) To promote exploration of other parts of the world
(vi) To spread western education and culture/ to civilize people in other parts of the world.
(vii) To check the spread of Islam
(viii) It was a period of evangelical revival in Europe

(b) **Six factors affected Christian missionary activities in Africa during the nineteenth century**

- (i) Tropical diseases such as Malaria, which claimed many lives of missionaries and scared other who gave up and returned home
(ii) Lack of adequate funds to finance missionary activities
(iii) Poor means of transport forced them to walk along distances/ journeys difficult terrain
(iv) Language barrier hindered effective communication with the people
(v) Harsh tropical climate made it difficult for the missionaries to perform their work effectively.
(vi) Hostility of the African leaders or community who feared losing their control over the people as a result of conversion to Christianity
(vii) Hostility to slave traders who saw Christianity as a threat to their trading activities

- (viii) Opposition from Muslim dominated areas where Christianity posed a threat to the Islamic faith
 - (ix) Opposition from the Africans who saw Christianity as a threat to their traditional religion and cultural values/ practices
 - (x) The missionaries were few in number and therefore unable to reach many people
 - (xi) Conflicts/ differences between various Christian groups undermined their effectiveness
 - (xii) Danger posed by wild animals e.g. snakes
 - (xiii) Shortage of medicine water and food
 - (xiv) Theft of medicine and their supplies
 - (xv) Desertion by potters, guards/ loneliness e.t.c
21. (a) **What were the economic activities of the Ndebele during the nineteenth century?**
- (i) The Ndebele kept cattle
 - (ii) They traded with their neighbours and people from the coast
 - (iii) They grew crops such as cassava and millet & maize
 - (iv) They raided for cattle, especially the warriors
 - (v) They practiced crafts such as basket weaving
 - (vi) They hunted animals and gathered wild roots and fruits
- (b) **Describe the political organization of the Ndebele during the pre-colonial period**
- (i) The Ndebele were organized into kingdom
 - (ii) The king was the commander in chief of the army and had powers to declare war or make peace
 - (iii) The king was the supreme judge of the kingdom
 - (iv) The kingdom was divided into settlements/ military kraals
 - (v) Each Kraal was ruled by a pointee of the King known as induna
 - (vi) Indunas had very little autonomy as they implemented the king's decisions
 - (vii) The settlements were further divided into units which were ruled by junior officers
 - (viii) The king kept a standing army which was used to conquer new land and defend the kingdom against external attacks
 - (ix) The king kept a network of spies who kept him informed of all that was going on in the kingdom.
 - (x) Headed by hereditary kings
 - (xi) To enhance loyalty & national unity a king married from various directions from various directions of the country)
22. (a) **What factors led to the success of Menelik of Ethiopia against the Italians the battle of Adowa?**
- (i) Menelik had the support of the provincial rulers/ kings supplied him with information/ military support

- (ii) The monarch approves the appointment of the cabinet
- (iii) The monarch nominates the members of the House of Lords
- (iv) The monarch is the commander in chief of the armed forces
- (v) The monarch exercises the prerogative of mercy of remission
- (vi) The monarch summons a new session of parliament after general election.

(b) **Describe the results of the battle of Adowa**

- (i) The Ethiopian victory leads to their independence
- (ii) It led to the signing of the 1896 Addis- Ababa treaty in which Ethiopian independence was recognized/ nullified the treaty
- (iii) Other European nations such as France, Britain and Russia established diplomatic relations with Ethiopia and posted ambassadors
- (iv) Many soldiers both Ethiopians and Italians lost their lives in the fighting
- (v) The war brought about general destruction of property and suffering to people
- (vi) Insecurity brought about then allied economy activities
- (vii) The victory enabled Ethiopia leaders to consolidate their unity and identity as a nation
- (viii) Led to resignation of Italian Prime minister due to humiliation at Adov
- (ix) European nations restored never to sent modern guns to African state.

(Any 5 points 2 mks) (10 mks)

23. (a) **What role does the Queen of England play in relation to the British Government**

- (i) At the end of elections. The monarch invites the leader of party with the majority votes in the House of commons to form the Government/ invites the prime minister to form the government
- (ii) The Monarch formality opens parliament at the beginning of a new session
- (iii) The monarch is the legal head of the state and the symbol of national
- (iv) Before a bill becomes law the monarch gives the Royal assent
- (v) The monarch has the powers to officially to dissolve the parliament at the end of its tenure of office.

(b) **Describe the functions of the British parliament**

- (i) The British parliament discusses and makes laws it also amends laws when need arises
- (ii) Parliament controls Government expenditure the approval of parliament is mandatory for all Government expenditure

- (iii) Parliament approves the government budget and ways of raising money
- (iv) It directs the government/ foreign policy and keeps development programmes on track
- (v) It checks the powers of the executive to ensure that the rule of law is maintained/ can pass a vote of no confidence.
- (vi) House of lords sits as the final court of appeal mostly in simple cases
- (vii) Discusses/ debates issues of national interest

(Any 5 points 1 mk x 1 mk = (5 mks)

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